

VOL. XXVII.

POETRY.
SONG.

WHY IS THE ROSE MOST BEAUTIFUL.

BY DAVID PAUL BROWN.

Why is the rose most beautiful
Among the flowers that bloom,
Where daisy, lily, daffodil,
All mingle their perfume?

Is it because her varied tints
Are blended into one,
Or jewell'd with the morning dew,
She sparkles in the sun?

The colors of the violet
Are not less pure or bright;
The tears upon her azure cheek
Resemble stars by night.

And yet more varied are the tints
The gorgeous dahlia shows—
Still, is the rose most beautiful,
Still, loveliest is the rose.

But 'tis not from the outward charms
That captivate the eye,
That thus in grove and bower she reigns
In peerless majesty.

The magic that sustains her power,
Is innate, secret, sure,
There's many a gayer, prouder flower,
But oh, not one so pure.

Not one so fragrant in its prime,
Not one, whose balmy breath
Survives, like her's, the touch of time,
And triumphs over death.

In bud, in bloom, or in decay,
That sacred charm remains;
Bruised, broken, trampled under foot,
She still that charm retains,

Imparts her fragrance to the blow
That robs her of her bloom;
In life, is redolent of sweets—
In death, outlasts the tomb.

By virtue, to the beautiful,
The chiefest charm is given,
And when external grace decays,
The soul still breathes of Heaven.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the Boys' and Girls' Magazine.]

VOLTAMAD AND HIS HORSE.

BY EDWARD WILSON.

The following story would be quite
incredible, were it not well authenticated.

During a violent gale at the Cape of
Good Hope, a vessel was dragged from
her moorings and driven upon the rocks,
and completely wrecked. The crew
were seen struggling for their lives, by
clinging to the broken spars and rigging.
The sea ran dreadfully high, and broke
over the poor sailors with such fury, that
no boat could venture to their assistance.
Meanwhile a planter, advanced in years,
had come from the field to be a spectator
of the thrilling scene. His heart melted
at the sufferings of the unhappy seamen,
and knowing the bold spirit of his horse
& his great skill in swimming, he instantly
determined to make a desperate effort
for their deliverance. He alighted, and,
after blowing a little brandy into the nos-
trils of his gallant steed, he remounted,
and instantly plunged into the midst of
the breaker. At first, both disappeared,
but were soon seen swimming for the
wreck; and taking with them two of the
men, each of whom held by one of his
hoofs, they were brought safe to the
shore.

This perilous expedition was repeated
seven times, by which means fourteen
lives were saved; but on returning the
eighth time, his horse being much fati-
gued and meeting a most formidable
wave, he lost his balance, and was over-
whelmed in a moment. The horse
swam safe to land, but his gallant and
humane rider was seen no more.

This enterprising and humane philan-
thropist commands our esteem and ad-
miration, and the more so he endan-
gered and even lost his own life, for the
relief of others.

Inspired with similar feelings, the
East India Dealers in Holland, on receiv-
ing intelligence of this affair, raised a
monument to his memory, worthy of
themselves and him: they called one of
their ships after his name, and wrote to
the regency at the Cape, ordering that in
case Voltamad had left any children
they should be provided with handsome
fortunes without delay.

Good Advice.—The following good
advice, from the pen of the late Judge
BUTLER, should be printed in letters of gold,
and placed over every fire place in the
nation. The truth of it is too well and
bitterly known to thousands:

'The wholesome habits of society have
been so broken up by the civil and
political convulsions of the age, and the
inordinate thirst for acquiring
wealth and fashionable consequence,
through mercantile and other speculation,
that honest productive labor has been
thrown entirely into the back ground,
and considered not only ungentle but me-
dial and servile. Yet I venture to lay
down this proposition, that he who pro-
vides for the wants and comforts of him-
self and family, and renders some com-
fort to society at large, by his mental and
physical industry, performs one of the
highest duties of life; and will ultimately
be rewarded in the conscious rectitude of
his life, by a greater measure of substan-
tial happiness, than he who makes mil-
lions by fraud and speculation to be
squandered in extravagance or wasted in

luxury, by his children or grand children.
The revolutions which are constantly tak-
ing place in families, sufficiently ad-
monish us, that it is not the wealth we
leave to our children, but the industrious
moral habits in which we educate them,
that secures them worldly prosperity, and
the treasure of an approving conscience.

A Conscientious Dissenter.—An amu-
sing scene occurred at our late sessions.
A witness was called in the box, and took
hold of the Testament with becoming
gravity, as it was thought, to be sworn.
But when told, as usual, to kiss the book,
he demurred on the ground of 'conscien-
tious objections.' When the following collo-
quy occurred:—Clerk: are you a Quaker?
Witness: No: I am a Baptist.
Clerk: You must kiss the book, sir.
Witness: This book teaches me I am to
swear not at all. Clerk: You must kiss
the book, or you will not be allowed
your expenses. These words acted like
magic on the 'conscientious' dissenter;
and he hastily raised the book to his
lips, amidst roars of laughter from the
whole Court.—*Durham (England) Ad-
vertiser.*

A Systematic Girl.—Mr. Bourne, in a
lecture at Bridgewater, Mass., humor-
ously illustrated the following account of
some domestics of his hiring. He once
hired a very smart girl; she was ever
on the go from early dawn to bed time.
After a few years the girl, as girls often
will, found a husband, and quitted earn-
ing wages, and Mr. B. was obliged to
hire another. But she was so method-
ical and apparently so slow, that his
wife was of the opinion that she did not
earn her wages. True, she did all the
work and had spare time, but she did
not seem doing much. He one day
watched her progress and found that ev-
ery movement was like clock work—no
mistakes were taken; after the fire was
made every kettle was properly adjusted
and every dish was ready at the proper
time. The table was set while dinner
was cooking—every thing had its place,
and there was not a lacking article at din-
ner. There was no bustling, and hur-
rying, and fretting, and skipping to show
out activity; but every thing was quietly
performed in order and in season.—
On noticing accurately her mode of do-
ing business, Mr. B. and his wife were
both of the opinion this was the most
valuable help he had hired. This led
him to see how some farmers lost time.
They would hurry to a distant field,
and soon find they had left some im-
portant tool behind; a boy must be sent for
it, and the men must sit and wait.

Self Made Men.—You take the whole
population, select from it the fifty men
who are most distinguished for talents or
any description of public usefulness, and
I will answer for it, they are all, every
one of them, men who began the world
without a dollar. Look into the public
councils, & who are they that take the lead
there? They are men who made their
own fortunes—self made men, who be-
gan with nothing. The rule is universal.
It pervades our courts, State and Federal,
from the highest to the lowest. It is so
now; and has been so, at any time
since I have known the public men of
the state or the nation; it will be so
while our institutions continue. You
must throw a man upon his own resour-
ces to bring him out. The struggle
which is to result in eminence, is too ar-
duous, and must be continued too long to
be encountered and maintained voluntar-
ily, or unless as a matter of life and death.
He who has fortune to fall upon, will
slacken from his efforts, and finally re-
tire from the competition. With me it
is a question whether it is desirable that a
parent should be able to leave his son
any property at all.—*Clement Falconer.*

**Punch's Almanack for a Thousand
Years.**—If you desire to know whether
the day will be fine, take a walk of a
few miles into the country, until you
come to a field where the cows are gra-
zing, and if the animals turn their tails to
the wind, be sure it will be stormy; if
they turn their faces, it will be fine; but
if some stand one way and some the
other you had better toss up, and accord-
ingly as the coin gives you heads or tails
you will be able to solve the problem.

Mark This.—Whenever you see a
fellow with a great deal of hair on his
head, you may be sure there is a precious
small quantity of brains within. Hair
don't grow on a rich soil.

There is one debt which people can
never repudiate, however anxious they
may be to repudiate others—we mean
the debt of nature. It must be paid at
maturity, and the sooner we are prepared
the better.

A Fruitful Bustle.—A lady the other
day, thinking she heard mysterious
noises in the room, nay, about her very
person—instituted a strict inquiry, and
at length discovered the cause of her
annoyance to be seven young mice, who
were occupying a comfortable nest in
her bustle. She didn't faint.

'I'm a victim to an artificial state of
society,' as the monkey said when they
put trousers on him.

From the American Farmer.
Preparation of Corn.—We publish with
pleasure the following communication from a
practical farmer upon the preparation of
seed corn. His mode strikes us as being ad-
mirable in its design. The tar upon the
surface of the corn, causes the coppers in
its undissolved state, to adhere to it, and is
there more firmly bound by the articles used
as a dryer.

Seed Corn.—The following method of
preparing corn for seed, has been pur-
sued by the subscriber, with uniform
success, for several years, to prevent its
destruction after being planted, by fowls,
birds, or even hogs.

Take 1 bushel shelled corn in a has-
ket, and immerse it in water, so hot as
scarcely to endure the hand in it—the
corn to remain in the water until thor-
oughly warmed; rinse out the basket
with the corn to drain; have then ready
some suitable vessel in which to pour it
and put thereon a pint of tar, well warm-
ed, stirring it immediately, until each
grain is coated with the tar, which will
easily be accomplished while the whole
is warm, (and this is the whole design in
warming them)—then have ½ lb of cop-
peras ground, or finely pulverized, thrown
upon the tarred corn and well stirred—
then dry the whole by mixing slacked
lime, ashes, plaster, or gypsum there-
with, when it is ready to plant.

This coating of tar, copperas, and lime,
&c. is exceedingly unpleasant to the taste,
which is the cause of its being free from
degradation, and its unpleasantness will
not be affected by the moisture of the
ground.

I have kept what has been left after
planting for two or three weeks, and
then used it for replanting and it would
vegetate well but not so quickly.

I have also thrown what has been left
from planting, of this prepared corn,
where pigs and fowls had fair access to
it without eating a grain. It looks very
dark and unwholesome in appearance, but it
nevertheless comes up and grows well.

JAMES C. ATLEE.

New Discovery.—Oil of Bark.—One
of the Providence papers thinks this
preparation, lately discovered by T. P.
Merriam, of New Bedford, is one of the
most valuable improvements in the art
which has been made for a long time.
It possesses the property of renovating old
leather, and restoring it to all the strength,
softness and beauty which it had when
first tanned. It has been proved beyond
all doubt; and leather which had been
burnt or rotted, so as to yield to the slight-
est pressure, has, by the application of
this oil, become as good as new. It is,
of course, of great value in preserving
leather, and in rendering harness, chaise
tops, boots, shoes, &c., perfectly water
proof.

The Caterpillars.—A writer in the Gos-
pel Banner says that this is to be a great
year for caterpillars on fruit trees, but adds
that they may be destroyed now, thus:

Make a strong lye or soap suds strong
enough to bear an egg, and with a brush
or piece of cloth wash the infested limbs.
The lye will kill every mother's son of
the eggs, and you will see no caterpillar's
beds upon them in May or June. Even
without regard to caterpillars, it is an ex-
cellent plan every spring to wash trees
with strong soap suds. This will kill
various sorts of insects in the egg—it
will cleanse and renovate the bark, and
promote the health and fruitfulness of
the tree. Try it—he not afraid of injur-
ing the tree, even if the lye is so strong
as to blister your hands. It will do no
harm if applied before the buds are much
swollen; but it will kill the young leaf.

The National Intelligencer announces
the fact that one of the Professors of
Georgetown College, D. C. made a dona-
tion to the College in November, 1841,
for the purpose of building a complete
Astronomical Observatory, and furnish-
ing the same with the appropriate in-
struments. Circumstances, it is stated,
delayed the commencement of the build-
ing until this spring. It is to be situ-
ated on high ground near the College, and
to be east and west; it is to contain three
rooms on the ground floor; the east and
west rooms, being intended for the merid-
ian instruments, are to be only one story
(of 15 feet) high. The middle part of the
House, which will be thirty feet square,
is to be two story high in wall, and a
third story principally formed by an hemi-
spherical rotatory dome of twenty feet di-
ameter. A stone pier is to ascend to
this third story, and on it will be mount-
ed an equatorial telescope, which is the
gift of another of the Professors. It is
expected that the building will be finish-
ed before next winter. A number of
valuable instruments have been already
procured, and orders have been recently
sent to Europe for others.

'What's that?' asked an Irishman of
his physician.

'A vomit,' was the reply.

'An' by my soul, us no use to give me
that at all, at all—for I used it in the
Old Country, and it wouldn't stay
down.'

It is said that some Yankee has started
a project to 'muggle goods' out of Cana-
da into the United States by means of a
balloon.

The New York American says that there
are over one thousand lawyers in that city.

**Shocking Accident on the Concord
Railroad.**—A Soulless Victim of a Soul-
less Corporation.—On Saturday last,
(says Hill's N. H. Patriot, Concord,) as
the upward train of cars, due here at
11 o'clock, A. M., were proceeding at a
rapid rate between Goff's Falls bridge
and Manchester, a man was discovered
lying upon the track in such a manner
that while his head barely projected ac-
ross one of the rails, his neck lay im-
mediately upon it. The Engineer almost
instantaneously reversed the steam of the
locomotive; but the cars had come so
near that the breaks were not effectually
applied until the train had passed over
the unfortunate individual, and shocking
to relate, the head was completely se-
vered from the body and rolled over upon
the outside of the road!

The train was brought up after pro-
ceeding about three rods. The engi-
neer, paralyzed with fright, remained
unable to move. The news of the acci-
dent spread like wildfire among the pas-
sengers, many were so frightened that
they were unable to leave their seats,
while others were almost in an instant
upon the spot where the tragedy had oc-
curred. The mutilated body was re-
moved from the track and placed upon the
snow bank. Life was extinct, and the
unfortunate sufferer, consequently, be-
yond the reach of medical skill.

One of the passengers picked up the head
—another discovered blood on the track,
and several proposed to send immedi-
ately for a coroner, when it was discovered
that it was only a man of straw. The
person who had picked up the head came
to his senses and found that he was
holding a large red cabbage, of which the
blood which had been discovered upon
the track, proved to be the juice. A
bystander happening to recollect that it
was the first day of April, the mys-
tery was explained—the passengers re-
sumed their seats, the train was again
put in motion and arrived here at the
usual time.

Outlawry in the West.—It is a com-
mon practice out West, for persons
whose enterprise exceeds their means, to
seize on vacant government land,
and make improvements, which, accord-
ing to their notions, give them a pre-
emptive right. Quite numerous commu-
nities can be found composed of those
who have no other title to the land
they occupy than the claim to this right.
Among such this claim is generally re-
cognized, and it is not unfrequently sold
for a valuable consideration. It, how-
ever, occasionally happens, that a man
wishing to buy, goes to the Land Office
and selects one of the tracts thus im-
proved. Notice is given to the squatter
of the fact, and if he is unable to pay
the price, the land is sold to the stran-
ger. Custom requires he shall pay the
former occupant the value of his im-
provements, but no law compels him to
do so, and in case he does not, he is apt
to have an uncomfortable time of it.—
The settlers look upon him as their ene-
my, and treat him accordingly. Some-
times the settlers associate together for
mutual support, and give warning to all
those seeking to buy their lands of the
treatment they may expect. In the Mil-
waukee Courier of the 22d ult., we find
the proceedings of a meeting of this class
of people, from which we copy the fol-
lowing in reference to those who buy
land, in violation of the rights of the
rightful claimants thereof, as they ex-
press it. The resolution is a terrible
sentence of outlawry.

Resolved, That we will extend to
such persons none of the hospitalities of
friendship, nor the civilities of social
life—that we will countenance no alli-
ance with him in business or friendship
—that we will neither lend or sell him
—that we will not give him fire when
that in his house goes out, nor assist him
in his corn-bunkings, log rollings, nor
raisings—not in any of our intercourse
recognize him as our fellow, save in pre-
serving his property from destruction by
fire, or himself from death, when in our
power to do so, and by giving him bread
when he is hungry, and awarding to him
the rights of Christian burial when he
dies. And that if any person shall ex-
tend to him other treatment, he shall be
viewed in the same light as the aggres-
sor himself.—*Buffalo Com. Advertiser.*

Intoxication.—To what an awful ex-
tent must the rage for ardent spirits have
prevailed at one time in England, when
the Parliament was obliged to prohibi-
tary for twelve months the distillation of gin
Smollet informs us that there were at
that time signs or show boards to the tip-
pling houses, with this tariff of prices,
'drunk for a penny—dead drunk for two
pence—straws for nothing, &c.'

The consumption of milk in Boston,
annually, is set down at 2,600,000 gal-
lons; and in London, with a population
fifteen times larger, the estimated annu-
al consumption is only 2,500,000 gallons.
One man brings into Boston, over the
Worcester railroad, about 200,000 gal-
lons yearly.

Intelligence from Florence, announces the
death of Mme Villeneuve, sister of the
Queen of Sweden, and the wife of Jo-
seph Bonaparte, after a painful illness of
several months.

**A Most Daring Robbery.—Seventy
Five Thousand Dollars Stolen.**—One of
the most daring robberies of which we
have ever heard, occurred in the city of
Columbus, Georgia, on the 14th instant.
On the evening of that day, just as the
officers of the Western Insurance and
Trust Company of that city were about
closing the vaults and bank for the night,
three or more persons entered the bank-
ing house in disguise, secured the officers
in such a manner as to render them unable
to give an alarm, and then proceeded to rob
the vaults. This they did, and then es-
caped. As near as can be ascertained,
the following amounts were taken:—\$9-
000 in American and Georgia gold; \$12-
500 in notes of Augusta Insurance and
Banking Company; Brunswick Bank,
Mechanics Bank of Augusta, and Bank of
Charleston; \$4,000 in Central Bank
notes; \$1,175 in Columbus Bank notes;
and other claims on said bank; a package
of memoranda of monies in the hands of
agents of the Bank amounting to \$2,400,
various packages of special deposits,
of \$18,700 in notes of the Bank of Char-
leston, \$14,000 in notes of the Bank
of Darien, Georgia, and \$10,000 or \$15-
000 in various other bank notes. A re-
ward of \$5,000 is offered for the recovery
of the money, or a proportionate sum
for any amount recovered, or for any in-
formation which may lead to the recov-
ery.—*Balt. Sun.*

The Ashburton Treaty.—Some of
the petty loco papers, which can accord
no praise except to the tools of their own
party, are still finding fault with the
Boundary Treaty. In reference to this
we will use the argument of the Detroit
Advertiser, and point them to a case in
which, not Mr. Webster, but Gen. Jack-
son and a majority of his cabinet at-
tempted to sacrifice the honor and the rights
of the United States. We allude to the
proposition made by him to the State of
Maine, in 1832, to sell out and transfer
the territory of that State, lying beyond
the line marked out by the King of the
Netherlands, to Great Britain, without
any equivalent from that power, and to
transfer to Maine one million of acres of
the public lands lying in the then Terri-
tory of MICHIGAN, as an indemnity
to Maine for the "sacrifice!"—*Forum.*

A Cold Shoulder.—The manner in
which the Globe is disposed to receive
John Tyler's overtures of affectionate
confidence, may be judged from the fol-
lowing passage:

'The Administration of apostates, ut-
terly abjured by the honest men of both
parties, without having as yet a solitary
friend returned to either branch of the
next Congress—having no principle to
build up a party upon—no system of
measures but that which the country
has marked with its reprobation—now
addresses itself altogether to the cupidity
of the mercenary, to enlist a body of
Swiss for followers.'

**American Game in the Highlands of
Scotland.**—Within the last summer the
wild turkey of America has been intro-
duced by Charles Edward Stuart into the
romantic Island of Agass, near the falls of
Kilmorack, in Ross-shire. The island
being covered by wood and abounding
in seeds and wild herbage, offers them a
locality entirely comfortable to their na-
tural habits, and they have already be-
come perfectly naturalized, and produced
two broods of young.

Five hundred ladies of Mobile have
petitioned the authorities of that city to
levy a separate and fixed tax upon all un-
married men there. There seems to be
a fixed determination on their part to
drive the bachelors there to commit
either matrimony or suicide.

Buried Treasure.—An old French
lady died a few days since in the parish
of St. Landry, of general debility. A
few minutes before she ceased to breathe,
she disclosed to her children, who hung
over her bed, that many years before she
had buried fourteen thousand dollars on
the spot where her corn crib stood.—
Sure enough, when the old woman was
buried, the money was found as she at-
tended.—*N. O. Pic.*

A young lady of Manchester, N. H.,
says the memorial, swallowed twenty-
five pins and one needle, at one time, on
fast day. She had unpinning her cloak
and carelessly placed the pins in her
mouth, when something excited her risi-
ble faculties and caused her to swallow
them. A physician was called and the
pins were with great difficulty extracted.
At one time her life was despaired of,
but she is now doing well.

Yankee Clocks in England.—The
Birmingham (Eng.) Advertiser, of the
16th ultimo, says: 'American clocks, of
very neat appearance and great utility,
far preferable to the old Dutch ones, are
among the manufactured articles which
the new tariff has let in, and really seem
likely to have considerable sale, without
materially interfering with the sale of
those of English manufacture.'

Death of Com. Porter.—By the steam-
er Britannia accounts have been received
that Commodore DAVID PORTER, the U.
S. Minister to Turkey, died at Constan-
tinople on the 3d of March. The New

York American justly remarks that his
name is identified with the bright annals
of our Navy, almost from its origin, and
will be freshly remembered whenever
deeds of daring courage and fervent pa-
triotism beguile the mid watches of the
night among American sailors.

The Britannia brought out \$3,231-
875 in specie, besides fifteen boxes and
one parcel of gold, not included in this
amount. We observe that Messrs.
Brown, Brothers & Co. of New York,
are the largest consignees, the sum con-
signed to them being nearly half a mil-
lion of dollars.

Arrest of Horn, the supposed Murderer.—
The Philadelphia papers contain accounts of
the arrest of Horn, the supposed murderer of
his wife. The Ledger has the following
particulars:

Arrest of a Supposed Murderer.—A man
calling himself Adam Horn, was arrested
yesterday morning at the house of Mr.
Zimmerman, in Latitia Court, by officers
Wolf & Phillips, under the following cir-
cumstances, upon suspicion of being the
person who perpetrated the recent murder
near Balt., of his wife Malinda. It ap-
pears that Adam, a day or so since, made
application to the Rev. Mr. Borgess, of
Trinity Church, at the corner of 6th and
Spruce streets, for the transfer of some
property at his late residence in Baltimore
Co., and that his appearance excited the
suspicion of an elderly German, residing
in the house named Matthias Schweizer,
who informed Alderman Redman of the
fact.

A warrant was accordingly issued, and
after watching for some time at the house
in Latitia Court, the person was arrested
and carried before the Alderman. At the
corner of Second and Pine streets, on his
way to the office, he was asked his busi-
ness, and he replied that he was a shoe-
maker. At the same moment he was ob-
served to let fall a tailor's thimble.—
Through a small matter, this fact may lead
to important results. On his person was
found a lease executed by Andrew Gram-
mar devising to Adam Horn for the
term of nine hundred and ninety-nine
years, a piece of real property described
by being the same granted by John B.
Reese and wife, by a deed dated March
12, 1842, to the said Andrew Grammar
and recorded in the land office of Balti-
more county, in Liber 219, folio 117.—
The deed which led to his arrest was also
found upon him.

It is dated April 19, 1843, and grants to
John Storch the above described prem-
ises for the sum of eight hundred dol-
lars. There was also found in his room
a bundle of clothes, among which was a
blue cloth surtout coat, which appear to
coincide with the one described in the
Baltimore papers. His little finger is
crooked, and he has the marks which
have been described and which lead us to
believe that he is the alleged murderer.
Mr. Zimmerman testified before the Al-
derman that the prisoner came to his house
between 6 and 7 o'clock on Monday morn-
ing. It is conjectured that his object in
selling the land described in the deeds
found upon him was to get money enough
to leave the country, which he expected
would secure him from detection. After
several witnesses had been examined Al-
derman Redman committed him for fur-
ther hearing.

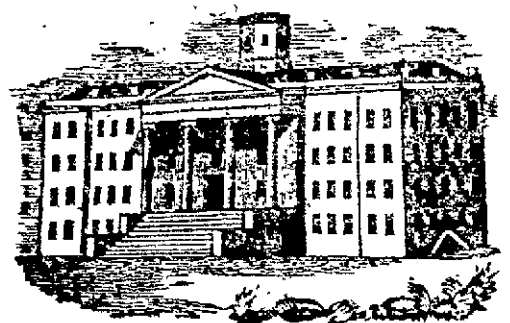
In his hat there was found a German
newspaper published at Hanover, in
York county, upon the margin of which
was written the name of Andrew Hel-
mes or Helmet, which fact seems to im-
plicate him in another murder some years
since in Ohio, where the murderer was
published by the name of Andrew Hel-
man. The prisoner seemed greatly agi-
tated throughout, but more particularly in
relation to being sent back to Baltimore.
From all the circumstances of the case
there can be no doubt that he is the per-
petrator of the horrible act of butchery.

Identification of Horn.—The Philadel-
phia Ledger of Saturday says—

Adam Horn, who was arrested on
Thursday, charged with having perpetrat-
ed the recent murder in Balt. county,
had a second hearing before Ald. Redman,
yesterday afternoon. David Paul Brown
and ——— Walton, Esq., appeared in
his behalf. The Rev. Mr. Borgess was
again examined, but his testimony did
not elicit any thing in addition to what
has already been published. Mr. John
C. Kelly was then called to the stand.—
He testified that he was acquainted with
Adam Horn, the prisoner; that he had
been for some time in search of him in
the city of Baltimore for the purpose of
arresting him on the charge of murder-
ing his wife.

Mr. K. said he knew Horn when he
lived on the Westminster turnpike, in
Carroll county, Maryland, and that he
moved about the first of June, 1842,
from that place to where he last resided,
on the Hanover turnpike, Baltimore coun-
ty, where the murder is said to have
been committed. He said he knew the
wife of the prisoner, from quite a girl,
and he saw her start in a carriage on
the day she went to be married to him,
but he did not know whether they were
married. After the examination, and a
few remarks from Mr. Brown and from
Mr. Green, the prosecuting attorney of
this city and county, the prisoner was
committed for a further hearing, until
the proper documents can be obtained
from the Governor of Maryland.

Preparatory Department OF PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE, Gettysburg, Adams County, Penn.



M. L. STOEYER, A. M. Principal.
JACOB SAND, A. M. Assistant.
W. A. RENSILAW, Teacher of Writing.

THE Faculty of Pennsylvania College would call the attention of the public to this Institution, which has now been in successful operation for upwards of ten years, during which time they have given it their constant attention, and used all the influence they could exert to put it upon the most respectable footing. Within the last few years, particularly, such additions have been made to the number of instructors, and such improvements introduced into its modes of instruction and discipline, that they can confidently recommend it to the patronage of this community, and of the public generally.

The present Principal, who is an experienced and successful Teacher, devotes himself entirely to the duties of his station, in superintending and instructing his pupils, both during the regular hours of study and recitation, and at all other times. He lives in the building with the students, takes his meals with them in the Refectory, visits them in their rooms, accompanies them to church, and, enjoying their regard and confidence, endeavors to occupy the position of a parent or friend in his government. The young gentlemen by whom he is assisted, are not only well qualified for their duties, but also amiable in their temper and exemplary in their conduct.

The course of instruction embraces a solid and thorough English education, whilst those who desire to prepare for business or for College, have every advantage for the acquisition of the elements of Mathematics, and the Latin, Greek, German and French Languages. For those who propose taking a regular collegiate education, the course of instruction contemplates a period of three years, but the student is taken through in a longer or shorter time, according to his attainments, abilities and application. Those who study English & Mathematics only, enjoy every advantage for acquiring the particular branches which they require.

The following is the list of studies, with the text-books used:

1. Reading, Writing, Orthography and the definition of words.
2. English Grammar, (Parker's & Fox's.)
3. Arithmetic, Oral and Written, (Emerson's II and III parts.)
4. Book-keeping, (Marsh's)
5. Geography, (Woodbridge and Willard's) Ancient and Modern.
6. History of U. S. and G. Britain, &c. (Grimshaw's, Pinckney's, &c.)
7. Algebra, (Colburn's.)
8. Composition and Declamation.
9. Watts on the Mind.
10. Latin and Greek Grammar, (Adams' and Fisk.)
11. Latin and Greek Reader, (Jacobs'.)
12. Leverett's Latin Tutor.
13. Caesar, Nepos, Virgil and Sallust.

Throughout the whole course the students are required to attend to English Grammar, and particular attention is paid to Orthography, and the use of grammatical language in common conversation.

Students sufficiently advanced are permitted to attend recitations with the College classes in any of the branches that they require, such as Chemistry, Geometry, or any branch of Mathematics, Surveying, Mensuration, Rhetoric, &c. for which no additional charge is made; German and French are studied in the same way.

Young men desirous of qualifying themselves to become Common-school teachers, enjoy peculiar advantages. According to an Act of the Legislature 15 young men receive instruction gratuitously for this purpose.

The Students in this department also have access to the College Library, and those of suitable age can enjoy all the benefits of the Literary Societies.

EXAMINATIONS AND REPORTS. There are two public and two private Examinations in the year. Reports of behavior and scholarship, are sent to parents and guardians, twice a session, after each examination. As it is not our desire to flatter or deceive the public in our support, the fidelity of these reports may be depended upon, so that parents and guardians will know the true character and standing of their children.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES. Prayers are attended every morning and evening by all the students, who are also required to attend public worship every Sabbath in the College Church, and are not allowed to go to any other place where they would be beyond the care of their instructors, unless parents or guardians request it and designate the church in which they desire them to worship. The students are also required to attend a Bible class on Sabbath afternoon, under the care of the Principal.

EXPENSES. Tuition, &c. is \$12 25 for the Summer session. Boarding in the College edifice, at \$1 75 per week, for Summer Session of 16 weeks amounts to \$28 00; Room-rent \$2 00; Washing \$4 00; Total \$46 25.

Winter Session. Tuition, &c. \$18 25; Boarding (24 weeks) \$42 00; Room-rent \$3 00; Washing and fuel \$10 00; Total of expenses \$73 25.

Students furnish their own bed, bedding, towels, &c. though rooms are furnished by the Steward at a moderate rent, so that the whole annual expense may be set down at \$125 00.

Young men, however, can board themselves, or obtain it out of the College edifice at from \$1 00 to \$1 50 per week.

FRIENDS can be placed in the hands of the Principal or any of the Faculty of College, and it is earnestly recommended that students be not too liberally supplied with pocket-money.

VACATIONS. There are two Vacations in the year, commencing on the third Thursday of April and September, each of five weeks continuance. The year is thus divided into two sessions, the Summer Session continuing 16 weeks, and the Winter Session 24 weeks.

THE SUMMER SESSION FOR 1843 commences on the 25th of May. It is highly desirable that students should be prompt in returning to the Institution, or in entering it.

The exercises in PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE re-commence at the same time.

For any further information regarding either department of the Institution, address M. L. STOEYER, Principal of Prep. Dept. Or C. P. KRAUTH, D. D. Pres. of Pa. College. By order of the Faculty. Gettysburg, April 17, 1843.

OAKRIDGE SELECT ACADEMY.

THE subscriber returns thanks to his patrons for the liberal encouragement which he has received, and begs leave to inform them and the public generally, that the Third Session will commence on Thursday the 20th of April next.

The Principal aims as much as possible to give his pupils a thorough and practical knowledge of the most useful branches of an English, Classical and Mathematical education. The peculiar character of the School, admitting but a small number of Pupils, gives each an opportunity to receive much personal attention, and affords unusual facilities to those who wish to qualify themselves for any particular occupation or profession, for pursuing those studies exclusively which they may believe to be of most practical utility.

The course of instruction includes English Grammar, Reading, Writing, Book-keeping, Composition, Drawing, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Botany, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Debates, Declamation, Church History, Ancient and Modern History and Geography, Lectures on Natural Science and Mechanic Arts, Surveying, Engineering, French, Latin, Greek, and German Languages.

About 16 pupils are received as boarders. These enjoy unusual facilities for rapid improvement; they are regarded in every respect as members of the family, study at prescribed hours in the presence of the Principal, and can at all proper times receive such assistance and explanations as may be necessary.

A watchful attention is paid to morals and behavior; it is hoped that no one will offer for admission who indulges in profanity, or is addicted to other vicious habits, and none of this character will be permitted to remain. Every effort will be made to preserve the character of a Select School.

Terms.—For Boarders \$75 per session, including board, washing, lodging, tuition, fuel and lights. For Day Scholars, of whom twelve can be received, \$15.

H. HAUPT, Principal. Gettysburg, March 20.

Strasburg Academy, LANCASTER COUNTY.

THIS Academy is located in the pleasant Borough of Strasburg, about 8 miles southeast of Lancaster, and 3 miles from the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad. This being a pleasant and healthy situation, and easy of access, renders it peculiarly desirable to parents who may wish to place their sons from home to be educated.

The branches taught, embrace all those of a thorough English education, together with the Latin, Greek, French and German languages; Vocal and instrumental Music, Drawing, &c. Every branch is taught in the most thorough manner.

But, while the principal aims constantly to make thorough scholars, he deems it no less important, to inculcate moral and religious principles. Believing no education desirable, which neglects the cultivation of the heart and life, he pledges his best exertions to secure the present and future welfare of those committed to his charge.

Teachers of much skill and experience are employed in the various departments of instruction.

Terms.—Tuition, Board, Washing, &c. per session of 5 months \$50.00. Payment will not be required until the end of the session. Fuel and light extra. The students can all board with the Principal in the building, and thus be continually under his supervision.

The Summer session will commence on the 1st Monday in May. A regular examination will be held at the close of every session.

It is very desirable, that all the students be present at the commencement of the session. No student will be allowed to leave before the end of the term.

Parents wishing to place their sons in this Institution, will please make early application, by letter or otherwise.

Rev. DAVID M'CARTER, Principal.

REFERENCES.—Dr. J. Steel, J. M'Phail, W. Warren, H. Musselman, J. Neff and G. Withers, Strasburg. Rev. J. M'Nair, Dr. Cockley and J. H. Bryson, Lancaster. Dr. C. Bucher and C. Kral, Sheaffertown. Mr. Isaac Winters, Hinkletown. Dr. N. Sample, Paradise. Rev. J. Barr, Williamstown. Rev. J. Latta, Upper Octotara. Rev. A. G. Morrison, Coatesville. Rev. R. W. Dunlap, Columbia. Rev. L. C. Rutter, Chesnut Level. John Whiteside and Hugh Andrews, Colerain. Rev. A. Nevin and D. Wallace, Grove. W. Noble, Nobleville. Rev. W. W. Latta, Waynesburg. Rev. J. M'Dowell, D. D., Rev. W. M. Engles, Rev. H. A. Boardman and Rev. John Patten, Philadelphia. Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, D. D., Baltimore.

Strasburg, Lancaster Co. April 3. 6t

TEMPERANCE.

THERE will be a meeting of the "Washington Temperance Society of Gettysburg" on Wednesday evening, at 6 o'clock, in the School house, in North Baltimore street. The members and public are respectfully invited to attend.

THOMAS WARREN, Pres't. J. AUGENBAUGH, Sec's. JOHN LITTLE, 3c's

FARMERS, LOOK HERE!

Koons & Shultz

REPECTFULLY inform the Farmers of Adams County, that they have established a

MACHINE SHOP,

in the borough of York, in Main street, west of the bridge, a few doors west of Michael Hoke's (late Hamz's) tavern, where they are prepared to execute promptly any orders in their line.

Having purchased the exclusive right for York and Adams counties, of manufacturing

Warren's Patent Improved HORSE POWER,

and secured the privilege of vending them in the State of Maryland, they are ready to furnish one or two horse powers, substantially constructed, and in superior style, at the shortest notice. This Power is cheap, simple, portable and durable, occupies but little room, and the horse works in the same manner as in the common four horse machines. It is applicable to propelling Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Turning Lathes or Circular Saws; and is less fatiguing to the horse than any power now in use or heretofore invented. In addition to this it can be furnished at a greatly reduced price, viz:

One Horse Power and Threshing Machine, \$80

Two Horse do, do, \$90

The threshers are spike machines, and in addition to threshing all kinds of small grain, can be used to great advantage for cleaning CLOVER SEED.

The one horse machines will thresh TEN bushels of wheat in an hour, and requires only three hands to attend them, which with their great cheapness effect an important saving, suited to the times.

All machines warranted to work well.

KOONS & SCHULTZ will also make to order four horse powers of any description; and repair old machines, promptly, at the lowest charges. Clover and Wind Mills, and Straw Cutters of the best construction furnished at the shortest notice. Also, Horse-rakes, Clover-strippers, &c. &c. &c. York, April 17.

IMPROVEMENT IN WATER WHEELS.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in informing the owners of Mills and other Machinery, that he has made an important improvement in the construction of Water-wheels, which will be found far superior to any Water wheels now in use—for the following reasons:

1st. They will do the same work with one-third less water than any undershot or reaction wheel. 2d. They are much more simple and less expensive to build. 3d. They are much more durable, being cast iron wheels. And, 4th, they are never obstructed by ice, nor impeded by bark water. I speak with confidence concerning these Wheels. I have two of them in operation in my Mill, which have run about fifteen months, and during which time they have performed admirably well, and fully sustain the recommendation here given them. These wheels run horizontally under water, and will answer to any fall from 3 feet to 15 feet; and will answer for Saw mills, or any other machinery requiring water power, and can be applied to gears or straps. I prefer the latter. I have three pair of stones in my Mill, all running by straps—I have not a cog-wheel in the Mill. We find the straps to answer well, if properly constructed; they are infinitely cheaper, and they render the whole plan so very simple, that in fact there seems to be nothing to wear out or rot. The millwright work to one of these wheels, and all necessary gearing to run one pair of stones, can be made, and the cast wheel furnished and put up, for about fifty or fifty-five dollars, boarding found, and which in fact will answer to run two pair of stones alternately. Think of this, all that are concerned. A cast water-wheel that may last for ages, and all the gearing necessary, for about \$50! The cast water-wheels used in the Western country cost \$100 at the furnace, and are not half so good an article. All water wheels that are put up under my direction, will be warranted to perform as I say: if they do not, I will have them taken out and make no charge for the work. I have now had a fair trial of them through all seasons, and am fully satisfied that the wheels will answer in every particular.

Having obtained a Patent Right for the above improvement, I am now prepared to sell the right and privilege of using this plan of Water-wheels to all who may be disposed to buy it.

I am desirous of appointing Agents in different sections of the country, to build wheels on the above plan, and to sell the right of using them. All letters addressed to me in Adams county, Penn., Heidlersburg Post-office, post paid, will be punctually attended to.

SAUEL DIENTL. March 13. 6m

Bran & Shipstuf!

THE subscriber has 1500 bushels of Bran and Shipstuf for sale, at the following moderate rates:

Bran, 8 cts. per bushel, Shipstuf 25 cts. do.

Persons wishing to purchase the above articles, can be accommodated by calling at the subscriber's mill, in Fayetteville, Franklin county, Pa.

JOHN DARBY. Fayetteville, Dec. 12. 1f

STILL CHEAPER!

JUST RECEIVED, A FRESH SUPPLY OF HARDWARE.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with his Spring sales of HARDWARE, and his Stock is not surpassed by any other kept in the place, which consists of the following, viz:

Hardware, Edge Tools, & CUTLERY, of all descriptions.

SADDLERY, of all kinds, GROOMING, AN ASSORTMENT OF

Oils, Paints & Dye Stuffs, Also, a large Stock of

PLANTS!

And every thing else necessary in the above named lines, too numerous to mention.

The subscriber also returns his warmest thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement he has received from them, and hopes by strict attention to business, and a regular and full supply of the above, he will be able to share a part of the public favor.

WM. H. SELL. March 27. 1f

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JOHN TROSTLE, sen. late of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby give notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated for settlement.

PETER TROSTLE, } Ex'rs. JOHN TROSTLE, Jr. }

April 3. 6t

The first named Executor resides in Straban township, Adams county; the last named, in Paradise township, York county.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment in and for the County of Adams, hereby give notice, that the allowance to out door Paupers shall cease from and after the present day; those who have heretofore received orders for that purpose, need not attend hereafter, as they can receive no further orders. Such persons as are unable to support themselves, will be received and supported in the Poor house.

HENRY LOTT, WM. MORRISON, G. BRINKERHOFF, Directors of the Poor. April 10. 3t

Assignees' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed Assignees of JACOB LOTT, of Straban township, Adams county, by deed of voluntary assignment in trust for Creditors—hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said LOTT, to make payment to them without delay, and all persons having claims against their Assignor, to make them known to them at their residence in Mountpleasant township.

A. REEVER, } Ass's. A. LOTT, }

April 3. 6t

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

Notice is hereby Given,

to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 24th day of April next, viz:

The final account of Henry Weikert and George Heagy, Executors of the last will and testament of David Showalter, deceased.

The account of Jacob Group, and Henry Peter, Executors of the last will and testament of Ulery Peter, deceased.

The account of Michael Bucher, Esq. Guardian of Mary Rudisill.

The account of Michael Bucher, Esq. Guardian of Susannah Rudisill.

The account of Frederick Quickel and John Quickel, Administrators of the Estate of John Quickel, deceased.

The account of Jacob Bucher and Samuel Baugher, Administrators of the Estate of George D. Baugher, deceased.

The account of John Miller, Administrator of the Estate of Lydia Whitting, deceased.

The account of James Crebs, Executor of the last will and testament of Peter Crebs, deceased.

The account of Jacob Wehler, Administrator of the Estate of John Sowers, deceased.

The account of Isaac B. Wierman, Esq. Guardian of Eliza Jane Elliott.

WM. KING, Register. Register's Office, Gettysburg, March 27, 1843. 1c

Pennsylvania Rifleman!

YOU will parade at the house of George Snyder, in Mountjoy township, (known as the Two Taverns) on Monday the 1st day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in summer uniform, with ten rounds blank cartridge. All those persons that are desirous of joining a Rifle Company are requested to attend on said day. Punctual attendance is required.

B. C. ZUMBRUNN, O. S. April 17. 1p

Attention, Franklin Guards!

YOU will parade at the house of Charles Myers, in Bendersville, on Monday the 1st day of May next, at ten o'clock, A. M. precisely, in summer uniform, and with arms and accoutrements in complete order. Members in general are requested to attend.

By order of the Captain, ADAM J. WALTER, O. S. April 17. 1d

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WM. M'CHERRY, ESQ.

HAVING taken the room formerly occupied as the Sheriff's office, on the right of Mr. Wm. McClellan's Hotel, will attend to the collection of monies and all the other business of an Attorney that may be entrusted to him, with care and punctuality. Dec. 5.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. D. DURKEE, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and GEORGE WILL & GEORGE SAYNER, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and for y-two, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 24th day of April next—

Notice is hereby Given,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

FRANCIS BREAM, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, March 13, 1842. 1c

DR. MOFFAT'S

Vegetable Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.

EVERY where acknowledged as the best of all the numerous medicines that are offered to the public. Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters are daily and hourly sustaining the sound reputation which they have honestly and unostentatiously acquired. No person ever yet took them, even for a short period, without being so perfectly satisfied with their effects upon himself, as to recommend them to others.

The Proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous, and bilious head ache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid.

The retail price of the Life Pills is 25 cents per box, or in larger boxes at 50 cents and \$1. The Phœnix Bitters are sold in bottles at \$1 and \$2 each.

The above valuable medicines are for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER, in this place. April 10. 1y

Valuable Medicines.

The attention of the Public is earnestly invited to the following invaluable Family Medicines, prepared by Messrs COMSTOCK & Co. New York.

Deafness.—Dr. M'Nair's Acoustic Oil—will relieve at once Deafness of long standing, or if deafness is just commencing, will remove the cause and check its progress. All deaf persons should use this oil.

Roof's Ring Bone Cure, a sure destruction to Ring-bone, Spavin, Wind-galls, &c. on Horses. Fettered Horses entirely cured by Roof's Founder Ointment. This article is warranted in all cases.

Liver complaints, &c. are cured by Lin's Temperance Life Bitters and Chinese Blood Pills. These articles will be found superior to all others for cleansing the system, and for removing the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, &c.

Lin's celestial Balm of China—for the cure of diseases of man or beast that require external application. It will cure any sore throat that can be cured at all. It will take out inflammation, remove swellings, and remove inward sores to the surface.

Dr. Sphon's Elixir of Health—for the certain prevention of Fevers or any general sickness, keeping the stomach in most perfect order, and the bowels regular; colds, coughs, hoarseness, pains in the bones, and dropsy, are quickly cured by it.

Sarsaparilla.—Comstock's Compound Extract of this invaluable root, is superior to any other preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Indian Hair Dye—colors the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

Tooth Ache—Kline's Drops will cure all cases however severe, giving relief in a few moments.

American Soothing Syrup—an excellent medicine for children whilst teething.

Dalley's Magical Pain-Extractor Salve.—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old Burns, Scalds, Sores, and Sore eyes.

Baldness.—Balm of Columbia—for the hair, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost their hair from any cause.

Piles, &c. are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hays' Liniment from Comstock & Co.

Rose Ointment—a certain cure of Tetter, Ringworms, Pimples on the face, and other cutaneous eruptions.

Headache.—Dr. Sphon's Headache remedy will effectually cure sick headache, either from the Nerves or bilious.

Lin's Spread Plasters.—A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

Rheumatism and Lameness, positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old and young, by the Indian Vegetable Elixir and Nerve and Bone Liniment—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant will prevent or cure all incipient consumption, coughs and colds, if taken in time. Remember the name and get Comstock's.

Comstock's Vermifuge will eradicate all Worms, in children or adults, with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by Fahnstock, and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co. New York.

All the above valuable medicines can be had at the Drug Stores of S. H. BUEHLER, and S. S. FORNEY, where certificates can be furnished, sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous of their excellency. Dec. 19. 6m

J. PEASE & SON'S

Compound Hoarhound Candy

THIS pleasant Medicine is formed by a combination of twenty-five different ingredients, all celebrated for the cure of Colds, Coughs, and Pulmonary complaints, and by its combination, if one of these articles should be used separately, and afford no relief, in the EXTRACT or HOARHOUND they are so amalgamated that the benefit of the whole is experienced in one Compound.

About three years and a half ago, this article was first brought before the public. It was heralded with no previous announcement of its merit or value; but it was introduced by the proprietors to the community, to stand by their decision as regarded its beneficial influence. That decision has been attained in a manner almost unexpected. The unsought acknowledgment of its worth has proceeded spontaneously from thousands who have practically experienced its benefits throughout the country. And why is it so? Because the trial of its qualities in Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Irritation of the Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Catarrhs, Palpitation of the Heart, Liver Complaint, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, and all Diseases leading to Consumption, has given it a value that no other similar medicine has ever reached.

Complaints of the Lungs are the most dangerous, and at the same time most prevalent of all diseases. Our climate is most peculiar; it changes suddenly from extreme warmth to extreme coldness, from wet to dry, and it is from this change in the climate that diseases are apt to arise.

When the blood is in an unhealthy state, and the constitution naturally delicate, if a cold sets in,



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. May 1, 1843.

The "Lady's Book" for May has been received, and fully sustains its reputation for beauty and interest. The embellishments are the "Queen of May," and "On the Fence," and the monthly plate of Fashions.

A new paper has been commenced at Waynesboro, Franklin county, called the "Circulator"—C. Grate, Editor. It is neatly printed, and promises to be quite a respectable paper. Its price is \$2 per annum.

The repairs of the damage done to the Susquehanna and Tide water canal by the late freshet have been completed, and the business on the Canal regularly resumed.

The Pennsylvania Canal is now in fine navigable order, all the breaches occasioned by the freshet having been repaired.

Sacrilege.—The Cathedral at Baltimore was robbed on last night week of a silver Ciborium, a silver box, gilt, of a circular form, and four silver plated candlesticks. A reward of \$50 is offered for their recovery.

Skin plasters.—The borough of Carlisle is putting in circulation about 15 or 20,000 dollars, in shipplasters, of the denominations of one's and two's—payable two years after date, without interest. We rather guess they will not circulate freely.

Encampment.—A military encampment of volunteers is to commence at Frederick on the 6th of June, and continue till the 10th.—Col. Coale, of Frederick, is appointed Commander-in-chief.

The Harrisburg Murder.

In the preceding page will be found the notice of an arrest in Philadelphia, of a man named Mason, who had confessed the murder near Harrisburg. We learn from the Harrisburg papers, that Mason was brought to that place, and underwent a thorough examination, and was fully acquitted and discharged—it appearing in evidence that he was not out of Harrisburg all that day, being in company with other workmen. Mr. Whittier was also there, and denied that Mason ever made such confession to him. The whole story seems to have been got up by the penny papers in the city. The murder is still undetected, and the whole affair is yet wrapped in the deepest mystery.

The Virginia Election.

For Members of Congress and the State Legislature took place on Thursday. We have but partial returns. Mr. Bott's majority at Richmond was 451; but it is thought he has lost his election by about 100 votes.

In Jefferson and Berkeley counties they have elected whigs to the House of Delegates—majority in Jefferson 61—last year but 33.

Sticide.—On Thursday morning last, HENRY KAUFFMAN, son of Frederick, committed suicide by shooting himself with a gun.

At the fishing wharves, at Alexandria, on Thursday, Shad were selling at \$4.50 to \$5 per hundred, and Herring at \$1.50 per thousand.

Lightning.—The house of John Willett 3 miles from Baltimore, was struck by lightning on Thursday last, & a negro man instantly killed.

The Cabinet.—Since our paragraph alluding to the rumor that no change would take place in the Cabinet at Washington, a fresh report has reached us. It comes through the columns of the Richmond Enquirer, and is to the following purport: "We understand that Mr. Webster will certainly retire from the State Department on the 1st of May—and most probably his son—and that no Secretary will immediately succeed him."

As an offset to the foregoing, we copy the following paragraph from the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Wednesday:

The Cabinet—No Changes.—We now learn directly from Washington, that arrangements have been made by which the Hon. Daniel Webster will continue to occupy his present position as Secretary of State, until autumn, at least; and it is probable that no alteration will, before that period, be made in the Cabinet.

Henry Clay, speaking of the Veto power, and the claims of John Tyler by the loco-focos, in his late Lexington speech, made the following exclamation:—"Go—Democrats, take him to your bosoms—he says he belongs to you! Try him—see if you can make any thing out of him. If you can, it is more than we Whigs could do."

Murder.—We hear that a most dreadful murder was committed a day or two ago in the Hawfield settlement, in Orange county, by a man named Steel. He had an altercation with his brother, and had actually raised his gun to shoot him, when, at the moment of firing, his mother ran between them and received the lead, which immediately put an end to her life.—*Raleigh (N. C.) Register*

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette states that an immense amount, upwards of 36,000, in counterfeit notes, was recently discovered in the upper part of a barn, near Reading, Pa. supposed to have been placed there fifteen or twenty years since, by Mr. Zuck, who absconded under a charge of passing counterfeit money.

There are but ten banks left in Ohio.

The Washington correspondent of the New York American writes that among the applicants for the place, scarcely yet cold, of Commodore Porter, at Constantinople, is M. M. Noah, "who (says the writer) uses as an argument in his own favor, that 'he came down from the bench to sustain John Tyler.' An argument which, in other times, and to right minds, would, independently of all other objections, be sufficient of itself to exclude him from office."

A letter from Berlin, March 2, says:—"The Protestant Missionary, M. Guizot, who has just been named Consul General of England, in China, is a native of Dusseldorf, (Prussia) and about forty years of age. He has been twelve years in China, and has published important works on the country. It is he who acted as interpreter in the negotiations between the Chinese and the English. He gave a new testament in the Chinese language to each of the delegates, who promised to examine it with much attention. He also sent a Chinese Bible to the Emperor. He receives a large salary from the British Government, which he spends almost entirely in advancing the missionary cause in China. He resides as Consul in the Island of Amoy, in the Gulf of that name, on which is situated the province of Fo Kien, so famed for its tea."

It is computed that there are 60,000 Jews in the United States. There are a few converted Jews, one of whom is connected with the Methodist Church, and is soon to go out as a preacher; one at the Seminary of the German Reformed Church, Pa., and three in New York city. There are three Jewish Synagogues in Cleveland, Ohio; 2 in Albany; 1 in Boston, Pa.; 2 in Philadelphia; 6 in New York; 1 in Syracuse; 1 in Newport, Rhode Island, besides a few others in different parts of the Union.

The New York Courier contains the announcement of the following extraordinary marriage:

On Thursday, April 15th, were married at Wilkes Co., N. C., by Elder Coleby Sparks, of the Baptist Church, Messrs. Chang and Eng, the Siamese twin brothers, to Misses Sarah and Adelaide, daughters of Mr. David Yeates, of Wilkes Co., N. C.

Can this be so?

IMMIGRATION SENSIBLE.—The London correspondent of the Montreal Courier writes, that a scheme has been matured in London in concert with the Roman Catholics of Ireland, for an extensive immigration to the agricultural free States, in the North Western Valley of the United States, comprising the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri. Father Mathew is one of the Trustees of the proposed company.

No Licenses.—The county commissioners in all the counties in Massachusetts, except Franklin, have decided to grant no licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

It is remarked as a fact, in all records of the seasons, those years when the Spring has been backward, and the winter severe, have proved fruitful.

Letters from Havana state that parties of soldiers continually scour the woods in search of runaways, and daily find numbers hanging upon trees, having committed suicide in the belief that their spirits would return to their native country.

There are eight or nine planing machines in operation in Cincinnati, which turn out annually about 3,000,000 feet of planed lumber.

A Military encampment is to be held at Bedford, on the 24th of May next. The Inquirer states that 16 companies have signified their determination to be there. The Governor and Gen. Diller are to attend.

The Boston Banks.—The Bank Commissioners, as one of their last official acts, (says the Daily Advertiser,) have just taken an account of the specie now in the banks of this city, the result of which shows that they are in a very gratifying condition. The gross amount of specie in all of them at the close of business on the 21st inst. was \$5,100,000; while the estimated circulation was only about \$2,600,000, or but little more than half the amount of specie on hand.

A letter published in the New Orleans Tropic states that since the late earthquake the Island of Martinique had changed its level on the northern side it is two feet higher above high water mark than formerly, and on the opposite side it sunk two feet. The letter adds that all the houses have an inclination from the perpendicular.

A formal requisition from the Executive of Maryland, for the delivery of Adam Horn, charged with the murder of his wife, has been sent to the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Thirty newly converted Universalists were baptized at Belfast, Maine, last Sunday.

A letter in the New Orleans Tropic says that the ruin of the once beautiful city of Pointe à Pitre, daily fails, and it is asserted that flames have been seen to issue from the sea surrounding Guadeloupe.

Letters from Capt. Cozzens, of an American vessel, condemned to the gallows for ten years, for robbery during the earthquake at Guadeloupe, assert his innocence. He says the money was brought on board his brig the day after the earthquake, by persons to whom it afterwards appeared, it did not belong. The merchants had petitioned for a pardon.

Singular Convergence of Circumstances.—Gens. Morgan and Dawson were opposing candidates in 1840, in one of the Congressional districts of Louisiana, the former the Whig, and the latter the Democratic candidate. The contest was as violent as the opinions of the candidates were decided. Gen. Dawson succeeded by a majority of 13. One is now the Collector and the other Postmaster of New Orleans, under the same Administration.

Domestic Creditors.—It will rejoice the hearts of that class of the state creditors, who earn their daily bread at small wages with hard and precarious labor, to learn that provision has at length been made for a speedy payment of their too long deferred claims. They are in every sense preferred creditors. In the appropriation bill sixty thousand dollars is set apart for their use, of the best money in the Treasury; and they can obtain 20 per cent. of the sum due them immediately after the Governor signs the bill, and before any one else is paid.—*Hur. Rep.*

Commander Mackenzie.—At a recent meeting of the friends of Commander Mackenzie, held at Tarrytown, (New York,) the following amongst other resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we cordially welcome back to his home in our country our fellow citizen and neighbor, Commander Mackenzie, and that we congratulate him upon the result of the severe ordeal through which he has passed.

Resolved, That we regard with sincere pleasure his acquittal by the tribunal before which his conduct has been reviewed, and that we believe the verdict of that court will meet with a cordial response from the American People.

Steamboat Explosion.—The steamboat Mahegan, Capt. Wolsey, left New York on Monday afternoon on her usual route for Stonington, with about 170 passengers; but just as she arrived opposite Hordgate, one of her starboard boilers burst and blew a portion of her up per works into the river. Three of the hands were scalded, some of them rather severely. One of the passengers jumped overboard, but was rescued, so that no lives were lost.

A Young Expounder of Divine Law.

The Baltimore papers of Friday week notified the public that the Rev. W. T. Eva, only sixteen years of age, would preach in one of the churches of that city, on Saturday evening.

Death in the Jury Box.—Mr. W. G. Whitfield a member of the Jury of the United States, holding session in St. Louis, died suddenly on the 11th April, while in the Jury box, in the midst of his associates. He had been complaining for some time of a pain in his side, and the first intimation of any thing serious being the matter with him, was his asking some one beside him to "take hold of his head, for he believed he was dying." These were the last words he spoke. He leaned his head over upon the gentleman who sat next to him, and to whom he had spoken, and expired immediately. Physicians suppose that it was a disease of the heart he died of.

It appears by a letter received by a person in the western part of Pennsylvania, from a clergyman residing in Paisley, Scotland, that the inhabitants of that town consisting of about two thousand persons, have for some time past been suffering great inconvenience from the pressure of the times. The writer says that more than one half of the inhabitants have, during the term of two years, experienced privations equal to those of a besieged town. In the depth of winter their allowance was but one penny a day per head, and beef was 18 cents per pound, pork 10, veal 20, mutton 16, butter 24, &c. He has seen families stripped of every article in the house to procure food, except one iron pot kept for boiling potatoes. He considers their deprivation and distress beyond any thing ever experienced in a civilized country clear of war.

New Aerial Steam Carriage.—The city papers contain engravings and accounts of a new aerial Steam Carriage, which has been recently invented in London by a Mr. Benson, and the description of which is found in English papers received by the Britannia. The invention is said to have excited extraordinary interest in England. Several distinguished and scientific men have given their commendation, and a bill has been brought forward in Parliament to charter a company to put it into practical operation on a more extended scale.

It won't do, we presume, to be incredulous in this age of genius as to the wonderful uses to which steam may be put, and we shall therefore look anxiously for accounts of the practical operation of this new air carriage.

The Present King of Prussia.—According to a correspondent of the New York Advertiser, the present King of Prussia affords quite a strong contrast with his predecessors up to the time of the battle of Jena. He is a simple, unostentatious, hardworking man associating freely with his subjects, and attending faithfully to the affairs of his kingdom. A friend of mine lately met him coming up the Rhine in a steamboat, and the boat passed, the King who was sitting on a stool at the public table, rose from his seat, waved his napkin around his head in answer to their salutes, and sat down again to finish a meal shared in common with his fellow passengers.

Great Trees in Oregon.—A writer in the National Intelligencer, whose information is personal and intelligent, speaks of the Pine Forest between Fort George and Vancouver, as very extensive, the trees being of great size, and the timber extraordinarily beautiful, straight and free from knots. One of the pines, which had been prostrated by a storm, measured 200 feet in length, with a circumference of 45 feet; and another on the Umpqua river measured by the late Mr. David Douglas, was in height nearly 300 feet, and its circumference 45 feet. The cones of this pine were from twelve to fifteen inches in length, resembling in size and form sugar loaves.

THE ROBBERY IN GEORGIA.

The Popular Excitement.—The Georgia papers furnish us with some further particulars of the robbery of the Trust Company at Columbus. A letter states that "Allen Bass, Lang Lewis, Thomas McKen, W. B. Jackson, and a negro, are the robbers. Bass was a clerk, and admitted them in before Murdock arrived from supper, and then gave a signal, when the light was blown out, and M. and B. were seized. Bass put the money into a bag for them, and then lay down again."

The Columbus Enquirer gives full details. As soon as the robbery was known, the volunteer companies turned out, and an immense excitement took place among the people. Searching Committees were appointed, and one of these found a package of \$4300 of the stolen money under a growing geranium, in the gallery of the room occupied by Thomas C. McKen, who was arrested and escorted to a carriage by Ayer and Robinson, and rode out of the city, for the purpose, as it was said, of getting away from the excited multitude, before which McKen was unwilling to make any disclosures. They had been gone but a short time, when a report became general through the city, that the officers of the Trust Company had proposed a compromise, by which McKen was to be escorted into Alabama, and set at liberty, with funds to pay his way, if he would restore the stolen treasure and deliver the names of his accomplices.

The account proceeds thus:

As might have been expected, this report increased the popular excitement to a degree truly alarming. The public indignation for a time seemed to be turned from the robber and his accomplices to the directors of the bank who had suggested the compromise, and it was with the utmost difficulty the friends of good order and law could persuade an incensed and indignant populace from acts of violence that might have resulted in deeds of horror and bloodshed. In deed, this could not have been done, but for the solemn assurances given by the leading individuals of the Trust Company, that nothing had been done by them which could result in the escape of the accused, or prevent the ends of justice from being readily attained. And even this assurance could not allay the suspicion of the multitude. Many of them, bold and fearless men, started in pursuit of the carriage, in all directions; and at night, a small company of them returned to the city, in company with Mr. Ayer, who promptly solicited a hearing before the people and tendered an explanation of his instructions and policy.

At the close of Mr. Ayer's explanation to the meeting, he inquired the voice of the populace, as to what he should do in the case. The assembled multitude responded, "Bring him back! bring him back! money or no money!" At eleven o'clock, McKen was brought back to the city, in the custody of the Sheriff, accompanied by as brave a body of volunteer guards as ever started in pursuit of a felon—and was safely lodged in jail. On Sunday morning, McKen was brought before Judge Scurie, on a warrant for theft. Ayer and Robinson were sworn, and McKen's guilt was fully established, and he was required to give bail in \$50,000 for his appearance at Court; failing to give the bail, he was committed to jail.

During this investigation, the Solicitor General of our circuit, Col. John L. Lewis, was implicated, as a receiver of the stolen money. Lewis defended himself from the implication with a good degree of plausibility, and after cross examining the witnesses thoroughly, it was believed by many that the only connexion established was such as was perfectly consistent with his own statement, to wit: That, in his exertions to effect the compromise offered by the Trust Co., & to procure McKen's escape, the latter had communicated to him a knowledge of where the bulk of the treasure was concealed, & which, through his instrumentality, had been recovered after the crowd dispersed the night before. Rather a mysterious affair, some thought, to receive the sanction and aid of the Prosecuting Attorney of the State! However, the Judge thought that Lewis was implicated, and accordingly required him to give bail for his appearance at court in the sum of \$1000.

We have not detailed the circumstances under which the bulk of the money was recovered on Saturday night. We refrain from saying more at present, than that McKen had given Ayer and Robinson an order to Lewis for the delivery of the carpet bag containing it, and that Lewis had pointed them to its place of concealment. The bag was recovered, containing \$51,000—\$4,300 had been previously recovered, as above related; and there is yet 5 or \$6,000 to be accounted for.

The persons arrested are Col. Lewis, the Solicitor, and Mr. Allen G. Bass, the Teller of the Trust Company, as accomplices of McKen in the robbery. Mr. Wm. N. Jackson has also been taken up, as possessing a knowledge of the whole transaction, and the three individuals are at the time of this writing, (Tuesday noon,) in the hands of the officers of the law.

There is at present, according to Little Annamessy in Somerset county Maryland, a heavy fine spawned and gentleman, named Hance Jackson, who has reached the extreme old age of 110 years.

He, a few days since, was asked a considerable distance to pay a visit to his youngest son, a lad of 70 years of age. He is a long list of grand children, and great grand children, who are active and industrious members of society.

Non-committal.—An old woman was asked what she thought of one of her neighbors by the name of Jones & with a very knowing look replied, "Why, I don't like to say any thing about my neighbors; but as to Mr. Jones, sometimes I think and then again I don't know—but after all, I rather guess, he'll turn out to be a good deal such a sort of a man as I like him to be."

Steamboat Accident.

The Steamboat Harry of the West, on her way from New Orleans to St. Louis, collapsed her boiler on the 19th ult. offposite Commerce, Tenn. A number of persons were killed and wounded, and five were missing.

Juvenile Delinquency.—A boy only thirteen years of age has been convicted in the Supreme Court of Rhode Island of burglary and theft and sentenced to the State prison for two years.

A Strike.—A few days since the girls employed in two of the cotton factories at Pittsburg, "stood out" for higher wages and marched through the streets with banners, &c. After a deal of marching and countermarching they accomplished their object and returned to their work.

MARRIED.

In Carlisle, on Monday last, by the Rev. Mr. Moore, Rev. Joseph Murray, Pastor of the Presbyterian Congregation at Dillsburg, York county, to Miss Ann H. Blair, daughter of Mr. Andrew Blair, of Carlisle.

On the 12th ult. by the Rev. C. P. Cummins, Mr. Walter Ziegler, of York county, to Miss Maria Christ, of York county.

On the 21st ult. by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. Samuel Plegle to Miss Magdalena Shoemaker—both of Carroll county, Md.

In Seneca county, Ohio, on the 13th of March, by the Rev. Mr. Pettit, of Bucyrus, Mr. Spencer St. John, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Lott, Esq. formerly of this county.

DIED.

On the 21st ult. at an advanced age, Mrs. Catherine Markley, of this borough.

On the 24th ult. Mr. Alexander Long, of Reading township, in the 67th year of his age.

On the 1st of April last, after a short illness, Mrs. Margaret Hutchison, wife of the Rev. John Hutchison, of Millintown, Juniata county, aged 55 years.

On the 15th inst. Mrs. Mary Maria Yetts, of Meadown township, aged 78 years, 6 months and 18 days.

This old and respectable lady was accompanied to her last home by all her children, being 10 in number, 5 sons and 5 daughters—and leaving behind her 66 living grand children to mourn their loss, being the grand mother of 78, twelve of them being dead.—*Scan.*

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	-	-	4 00
Wheat,	-	-	80 to 95
Rye,	-	-	54 to 55
Corn,	-	-	52 to 53
Oats,	-	-	26 to 28
Cloverseed,	-	-	4 50 to 5 00
Beef Cattle,	-	-	5 00 to 5 75
Hams,	-	-	6 to 7
Lard,	-	-	6 to 7

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber is about to commence the business of BUTCHERING which will be carried on for him by John Scott, as his agent. His Slaughter House will be kept at the house of the latter, about a mile from Gettysburg, on the Millersburg road. He will keep a Meat Wagon, which will convey meat regularly to town and other places. The subscriber will be thankful for a share of the patronage of the public.

JAMES McCULLOUGH.

May 1, 1843.

Borough Election.

THE Qualified Voters of the Borough of Gettysburg, are hereby notified that an election will be held at the Court house in the Borough of Gettysburg on Tuesday the 9th day of May, just between the hours of 12 and 6 p. m. at which time and place the following Officers will be voted for:—

One Burgess Five Town Council Two Street and Road Commissioners. All the above named Officers are to be properly holders.

Also at the same time there will be voted for Two School Directors, to serve in that capacity for three years.

GEO. ARNOLD, Burgess.

May 1, 1843.

REGISTERS NOTICES.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT all Legatees and other persons concerned that the ADAM'S TRUST ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 30th day of May inst. viz:

The account of William D. Himes, Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of the estate of Frederick Becker, deceased.

The account of George King and Michael H. Kuzander, Administrators of the estate of George King, sen. deceased.

The account of Jacob Melhorn, Administrator with the will annexed, of the estate of Andrew Melhorn, deceased.

The account of Michael Barker, and George Hauser, Executors of the last will and testament of Peter Kephlinger, deceased.

The account of James Patterson, Executor of the will of William Patterson, deceased, who was the surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Cronis, deceased.

The account of James Major and John Adam, Administrators of the estate of Christian Dugler deceased.

The account of Philip Shriver, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Shaver, deceased.

The account of Henry Myers, Administrator of the estate of David Freeman, deceased.

WM KING, Register.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, May 1, 1843.

to

Piney-Creek Factory.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have taken, that well known Establishment, two miles south of Littlestown, near the turnpike, called PINEY CREEK FACTORY, where they will execute all kinds of

Carding, Fulling & Dyeing,

at prices to suit the times. The Factory is provided with NEW CARDS, and is in first rate order to do work. They therefore assure all those who may favor them with their custom, that their work shall be done in the best manner, and with great promptness.

For places where Wool and Cloth will be received, see Handbill.

N. B. It is requested that those who send Wool to the places mentioned in Handbill, be particular to attach their names, with written directions thereto.

Price of Carding, &c. as low as at any Factory in the neighborhood.

PETER HITTLE,

JOHN LEGORE.

May 1, 1843.

Gettysburg Troop!

YOU will meet on Saturday the 13th inst. at Gettysburg, at 10 o'clock, a. m. precisely, in uniform. A Pancaul attendance is requested, as an election for Officers will be held.

By request of a number of Officers.

May 1, 1843.

THE LIFE AND SPEECHES

OF

HENRY CLAY,

complete in Two Volumes, of over 1100 large pages, with Three Engravings! THE WHOLE FOR ONE DOLLAR!

THE Publishers of the New-York Tribune have effected an arrangement with Mr. James B. Swain, proprietor of the only full and illustrated collection of the Speeches of Henry Clay, preceded by a Biographical Memoir of the Great Statesman and Orator of the West, and embellished by three Superb Engravings—by which they will be enabled to publish from Mr. Swain's stereotypic plates, an edition of that work for the People, in two large and elegant volumes, at the unprecedentedly low price of One Dollar for the whole!

This edition will comprise—

I. A Memoir of Henry Clay—clear and glowing, written expressly for this work, by Henry J. Raymond, Esq.

II. The Speeches of Mr. Clay, from 1810 to 1843 inclusive, carefully collected from various sources for this work, compared and corrected, and all restored to the first person—many of them having been only reported in the third person—Mr. Clay said "so and so, and the urged," &c. instead of giving his own vigorous and graceful diction, without interpolation or dilution. No collection of Mr. Clay's Speeches at all comparable with this, in completeness or correctness, has ever before appeared.

Each Speech is prefaced by a brief introductory paragraph explaining the circumstances which called it forth, and whenever it is desirable and not otherwise indicated, a note at the end gives the fate of the measure under discussion.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

I. A Portrait of Henry Clay, from an original painting by Linn, engraved by Prud'homme.

II. A View of the Birthplace of Henry Clay, in "The Shades of Hanover," Virginia—engraved on steel.

III. An engraved Fac-simile of a Letter from Mr. Clay.

Such is the character—such are the contents of the edition of the Life and Speeches of Henry Clay, which the subscribers now offer to the public in two large volumes of 1100 pages, for One Dollar. It will be beautifully printed, on fair, white paper, and neatly put up in flexible covers. It is afforded cheaper than any such work ever was before, because we hope to give it the largest circulation ever attained by any.

To the friends of Henry Clay—Mighty, glorious host!—to the advocates of the bountiful principles and measures of National Policy of which he is the foremost champion—to the lovers of our Country universally—but especially to the various Whig organizations and Clay Clubs, do we confidently appeal for aid in our effort to extend the circulation of this work, and render its perusal, as nearly as may be, universal. We ask them to do this, not for our sakes, but to advance the Great Cause to which their energies are devoted, and because that Cause can in no way be more persuasively, more successfully commended to the public judgment, the popular heart, than in the lessons of far-sighted Patriotism, the burning eloquence of Henry Clay.

Respectfully,
GREENE & McELRATH,

100 Nassau street, New-York.

This edition of Mr. Clay's Life and Speeches will be issued on or before the 1st of June next, and will be first supplied to those who shall have previously subscribed and paid for copies, in the order of such payment. Price \$1 for the whole work, \$10 per dozen, \$50 per hundred. Subscriptions and orders are respectfully solicited.

The exceedingly low price at which this work is to be published absolutely precludes the possibility of disposing of it, in any instance, on terms other than cash in hand. Our friends will therefore understand that, however responsible they may be, we must adhere with the utmost strictness to the cash principle.

More of Horn, the Murderer.—A merchant from Loudoun county, Virginia, now in this city, states that a person named Hellman, formerly resided in that county, where he married the wife whom, it is supposed, he murdered in Ohio; and knowing Hellman well, he has no doubt from the description given of Horn, now under arrest in Philadelphia, that he and Hellman are one and the same person. It is stated also, that a sister of Hellman's wife, then and now residing in Loudoun county, Va., received a letter from Mrs. H. prior to her death, which stated that two of her children had died suddenly, and that she had reasons for suspecting they were poisoned by their father. Thus, in addition to the recent double murder in Baltimore county, it would seem that Hellman, alias Horn, is the perpetrator of three other murders, making in all five human beings who have fallen victims to this blood stained monster.—*Balt. Patriot.*

From the Philadelphia North American.
Fully Identified.—Two gentlemen from Baltimore, have fully identified Horn, charged with the murder of his wife in Baltimore county. One of them was groomsmen at the marriage with his late wife, and knows him well. Horn is still in prison, awaiting the requisition of the Governor of Maryland.

Another Supposed Murderer Arrested.—On Thursday afternoon, upon information given to the police officer by the mate of the ship Monongahela, officers William Young and Bulkley proceeded to said ship and arrested a man calling himself William Mason, on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Parhamore, near Harrisburg, on the morning of the 14th inst. Mason, it seems, during the afternoon made application to the mate to take him to Liverpool, being willing to be stowed away any where, at the same time giving him a sovereign and some silver, amounting to \$7 50.

Previous to all this, the Recorder had received an affidavit made before Justice Beitz of Reading, and a warrant for the arrest of Mason, and officer Murphy from the knowledge he possessed of the facts, gave information to the officers of the vessel to look out for such an individual.

Yesterday morning Mason was taken before the Recorder and examined, and committed for a further hearing. From the testimony given, it appears that Mason is the individual who was arrested on Saturday near Harrisburg, and after a hearing before Justice Weiss, was discharged—which certificate was found on him.

A Robert McWhorter who is employed at the Reading Railroad depot at Reading, testified, that on Monday evening he first saw Mason at his boarding house, the White Horse Hotel, in that place, that there Mason got into conversation with him in relation to the murder, and said that he was the wood chopper that had been arrested and discharged.

Mason appeared to labor under considerable excitement, and desired to sleep with the witness, which was assented to. They proceeded to bed in the dark and Mason then said he was in trouble and wanted to tell him a secret, which he enjoined him not to disclose. McWhorter agreed to see him safe out of Reading; having no idea as he says, that the fellow was about to confess the commission of a murder. He then gave McW. a paper which was the certificate of discharge from Justice Weiss. McW. started down stairs to the light for the purpose of reading it, and in a moment found that Mason was at his heels, manifestly afraid to stay alone.

Subsequently he confessed that he murdered Mr. and Mrs. P. with a blood geon of wood, killing the man in one room and the wife in another, and robbed the house of only \$20. He said he wanted to get to Ireland, where he would never commit such an offence again.

On Tuesday morning, Mason was put by McWhorter upon the cars for Philadelphia, and soon after disclosed the facts to several gentlemen connected with the Railroad, when the affidavit was made and a warrant issued by Justice Beitz.

Mason is a distressed looking creature, evidently ignorant and debased, and about thirty-eight years of age. His manner was confused and his stories contradictory. Blotches are upon his pantaloons and shirt which have the appearance of blood. Mason states that he came from Ireland in July last. From all the facts disclosed there is but little doubt that he is the murderer. The amount of money found on him here and at other places make about the amount stolen from the house of Mrs. P.

Death from Eating Matches.—An Inquest was held at 34 Cannon street, on the body of a child named Grennan, not quite two years old. The mother having left the child alone for a short time on Saturday morning, placed the child for safety on the counter of the store; while she was absent the little girl had got hold of some loco loco matches, bit off and swallowed the ends of them. The child was soon seized with vomiting, which continued until a physician was called in; medicine was administered, but without effect, as the little girl died early in the evening.—*Verdict, death from swallowing phosphorus.*—*New York Courier.*

ROGUERY ON A SMALL SCALE.
Counterfeit Cents are numerous in this city; we have seen several of them. They are somewhat lighter than the genuine coin, and may be distinguished by the absence of a short line under one and by the date not being exactly under the figure of Liberty.
Curry.

The Richmond Star of Saturday says that a personal altercation took place on Thursday at Staunton, Va. between Governor Thomas of Maryland, and Governor McDowell, of Virginia. The former gentleman, it will be recollected, is the son-in-law of the latter.—The Staunton Spectator of Thursday has no notice of the alleged rencontre.

From the Richmond Star.
We have the particulars from a correspondent, of a fight that occurred at Staunton on Tuesday last, between Gov. McDowell and Gov. Thomas, of Maryland. Gov. Thomas reached that place in the Valley stage about 11 o'clock, and Gov. McDowell in the Charlottesville stage about an hour afterwards. They put up at the same hotel and met there, but did not speak—both designing to take the Lexington stage. When the stage came up, Governor McDowell handed his lady into the stage, and he was just in the act of entering when he observed Thomas at his side and demanded where he was going, to which he replied—"in the stage." This he was assured he should not do, and from words they proceeded to blows. Governor McDowell employing his umbrella with marked effect upon his adversary. The bystanders then interfered and the battle was stopped.—Gov. T. declaring that he had not received fair play. By the persuasion of friends, Gov. McD. with his lady took a private conveyance to Lexington. Gov. T. continuing in the stage. It was anticipated that another "scene" would occur at Lexington, from which place news was anxiously expected. The affair has caused great talk and excitement at Staunton.

The Public generally are not sufficiently aware, we believe, that the franking privilege of Members of Congress ceases when they are no longer Members. They often are subjected to postage, after the termination of their connection with the National Legislature, which is sometimes burdensome. We have been induced to direct public attention to this fact from having casually learnt that the postage paid by Mr. CLAY is enormous.

—*National Intelligencer.*
Conciliat.—The official returns of the late election held in this State show that Governor Cleveland lacked ninety seven votes of a re-election; neither were any of the candidates for Lieutenant Governor, State Treasurer, Secretary, &c. elected. The supplying of the vacancies will devolve on the Legislature, which meets at Hartford next Wednesday week, when there is no doubt that the Locofoco candidates will be chosen.

The Fire in Newbern, N. C.—The Newbern Spectator sums up the loss sustained by the recent destructive fire at that place in the following statement from the report of a committee appointed by the Town Commissioners for that purpose:

Number of sufferers, about	70
Buildings destroyed,	120
Dwellings,	50
Stores,	13
Warehouses,	8
Houses occupied by colored persons,	6
Steam Saw Mill,	1
Bakery,	1
Outhouses,	41
Estimated amount of the loss \$	100,000.

The steamboat *Belle of the South* passed up the Ohio river to Pittsburgh last week, with a cargo of one thousand bales of Cotton. This cotton is destined for the Atlantic market, by the route of the Pennsylvania Canals, and has doubtless been attracted in such quantities in this direction, by the reduced rates of transportation.

Life in the West.—The peculiar appearance presented by some of the great steamboats on the Western waters, crowded as they frequently are by all manner of living things, is thus described in the Cincinnati Gazette:

It is a curiosity to see our steamers sometimes when full. They appear often as if they were made for the same purpose as Noah's Ark. The Goddess of Liberty, in a late trip to St. Louis, looked like one. She was literally covered and crammed with passengers, horse, cattle, hogs, dogs, furniture and freight, having on board upwards of 400 men, women and children, more than 60 horses and hogs, about 400 tons freight in the steamboat, and a freighted keel boat in tow.

A child was born on the passage, seven pigs, and a calf! So much for emigrating west.

A Windfall.—We understand that our fellow citizen, Mr. A. F. Judlin, upholsterer, South Calvert street, recently received from Paris a letter conveying the welcome intelligence that by the will of a relative lately deceased there was now on deposit in the Bank of France, subject to his order, the sum of £25,000 sterling, or \$100,000. Mr. Judlin, we learn, has taken his departure for France to assume possession of the cash.

Balt. Sun.
It is stated that both the Germans and the French are sending commercial agents to China to ascertain whether they can derive any advantage from the opening of the commercial intercourse effected by the fleets and armies of England. M. Rati Menton is on his way to Canton, where he has been appointed Consul by the French Government.

Hon. W. W. Irwin, Charge d'Affaires to Denmark, and family, sailed from New York on Friday week in the packet ship New York, for Liverpool.

The Sandwich Islands.—Private letters from Europe give us to understand that the English Government has followed the example of the United States in declaring for the independence of the Sandwich Islands. Messrs. Harris and Halliday, the Hawaiian Commissioners now in Europe, write also to their friends to that effect. We felt sincere gratification at the President's Message to Congress on this subject last winter, and the ready response of the two Houses. We now see an interesting little community on the boom of the Pacific seas, recently rescued from heathenism and idolatry, chiefly by the pious zeal of American Missionaries, rising to the dignity of an independent, civilized and Christian State. How much more delightful is such a spectacle than to read of the triumphs of power and the destruction of the weak by the mighty! Long may this new Government, the freshest national product of letters and religion, shed its beneficent light over the remote quarter of the world where it exists, until it reaches and spreads over the whole of the Islands of that vast Ocean! *Nat. Int.*

Capital Punishment.—A very able minority report, in favor of the abolition of capital punishment, was made in the Legislature a few days before its adjournment, by Mr. Sharnwood. This measure was not acted upon during the late session, and it is to be supposed that the majority were opposed to it; but it is gratifying to know that its friends in that body are yearly increasing in number, and that it cannot be long before an enlightened public sentiment will demand the total abolition of the punishment of death from our statute books. The friends of the cause cannot do it better service than by continuing Mr. Sharnwood in his present position.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

The following Act was passed at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature:
An Act to prevent preference in Assignments.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all assignments of property in trust, which shall hereafter be made by debtors to trustees, on account of insolvency, at the time of the assignments, to pay their debts, to prefer one or more creditors (except for the payment of wages of labor) shall be held and construed to labor to the benefit of all the creditors, in proportion to their respective demands, and all such assignments shall be subject, in all respects, to the laws now in force relative to voluntary assignments. Provided, That the claims of laborers thus preferred, shall not severally exceed the sum of fifty dollars.

St. Domingo.—The New York Commercial Advertiser acknowledges the receipt of Hayden papers to the 26th of March.

Gen. Herard made his triumphal entry into Port au Prince on the 21st of March, at the head of the revolutionary army, the General and his troops marching under a magnificent triumphal arch which had been erected for the occasion. The whole population of the city gave itself up, the account says, to the most intoxicating joys, and the troops were welcomed as brothers. The Te Deum was chanted at the Cathedral, and at night the city was illuminated.

By a proclamation issued on the 10th of March President Boyer was formally declared deposed, as guilty of treason against the State, and the same declaration was affixed to Generals Ingalls, Borgella, Riche and Victor, and Senators Ardouin and Villaveaux, accomplices of the ex President.

By an order of the day issued on the 14th three provisional departments were established—of the interior, of war and finance. The first was confided to citizen Laudun, and the third to citizen Bedouet.

The constituent assembly was to be convoked immediately by the provisional Governor, to deliberate upon the adoption of a new constitution.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.—The following notice has been issued by the chief of the magistrates court for the third election district of Carroll county:

NOTICE
public notice is hereby given to the 3d Election District of Carroll County Maryland that a meeting will be held at Joseph Keefers tavern on Friday 31 instant march to appoint a suitable body for a justice of the 3d Election District Court to fill the place of the appointed John Legare who will move out of the State and Cannot Except it
N. said meeting will take place at 1 o'clock, p. M. of said Day. Gentlemen
ADAM FIEZER.
March 20 1843.

There was a land slide last week on the Pennsylvania Portage Railroad, near Johnstown, which covered both tracks.—A large number of men were immediately set to work, and one track has been cleared so as to admit of the passage of cars.

The Mission to China.—We learn, says the Boston Courier, that letters were received in this city yesterday, by the Britannia, from Mr. Everett, our Minister at London, from which it is inferred that at their date he had not made up his mind whether to accept the office of Minister to China or not. He received the news of his appointment by the Great Western, which arrived at Liverpool on the 1st inst. and the Britannia sailed on the 4th.

A Noble Woman.—When R. S. Graves, the late treasurer of Mississippi, absconded a few weeks ago, his account showed a deficit of about \$140,000, of the two and three per cent funds. This sum it was believed he took with him, or had converted previously. While the city of Jackson was in a state of excitement in relation to Col. Shelton's suicide, the day after that distressing event took place, Mrs. Graves, the wife of the fled treasurer sent word to Gov. Tucker that the money belonging to the State was in her possession, and requested him to call and receive it. Accompanied by several gentlemen, the Governor waited on Mrs. Graves, who after politely receiving them, brought forward a bag of gold and bundle of United States Treasury notes, which, on counting, amounted to \$95,365 20 and were forthwith delivered to Governor Tucker. Old treasury warrants were found in the office, amounting to five or six thousand dollars, which together with the funds turned over by Mrs. Graves, reduced her husband's delinquency to 46,000.

We know that integrity is the proud characteristic of woman, and that its exercise under the most trying circumstances is by no means rare; but the conduct of Mrs. Graves, after being abandoned by her husband, and sharing the dishonor of his name, in voluntarily returning to the State this large amount, abstracted by its officer, while she knew that soon the law would take from her every dollar's worth of property to pay her husband's forfeited bond, deserves to be recorded on pillars of brass and tablet of gold. She has not only reflected honor on her lovely sex, but has secured for herself and children, in despite of the crime of the husband, a passport which will confer respectability any where.—*Tuscaloosa Monitor.*

Death from Hydrophobia.—The New York Sunday Bulletin gives the particulars of a distressing case of hydrophobia, which occurred in Rockland county last week. The victim was a Miss Sanford, who was bitten in October last by a favorite little dog which had been for years a pet of the family. The dog was killed on the same day, in consequence of fears being entertained that he was in a rabid state. As time passed away, and the wound healed, the circumstance was almost forgotten, until last Sunday, when Miss S. experienced a peculiar sensation in the thumb which had been bitten, and discovered a red discoloration along the hand and arm to the armpit. The sensation soon spread along the line of discoloration, and increased till it became painfully intense; and on Sunday evening, when attempting to drink some water, she was attacked with an agitation, which in a few minutes terminated in spasmodic affections, which continued to increase in intensity, accompanied by foaming at the mouth, until her friends found it necessary to tie her. She continued in one uninterrupted agonizing convulsion until Monday afternoon, when death terminated at once her sufferings and her life, in the very bud of womanhood, surrounded by every thing calculated to make life desirable, and just two weeks prior to the day on which she was to have been married.

It is announced that R. E. Hornor, Postmaster of Princeton, (a suspected Clay Whig,) is superseded by the appointment of Dr. A. J. Berry, (Tyler) Dr. B. has not, we understand, been a citizen of the place more than two years. Mr. Hornor has been, we are told, a faithful officer, and his removal, like that of others who have been superseded elsewhere, is the result of political influences. Nothing can be more contrary to the spirit of our institutions nothing more fatal to a fair and impartial administration of public affairs than this most pernicious custom of making all the agents of Government subservient to the ambitious purposes of political managers. The service is utterly inconsistent with the just self-respect of a free born citizen—incomparably more abject and degrading than the fealty of the old vassals to their lords.—*Newark Advertiser*

Mr. Tyler, when he came to the Presidency, laid it down as a rule for his action, and the government of his officers, that no man should be removed for opinion's sake; and yet we hear that a letter from the Post Office Department, to Mr. Hornor, contained the following: "Sir—you are charged with being at heart opposed to the present administration and its measures."

Are there ten men in the nation that in their hearts, approve of the present administration and its measures? We think not.—*U. S. Gaz*

The profits of the office of Sheriff of Philadelphia, for the last three months, agreeably to a statement made out according to law, was \$4343—at the rate of \$17 372 per annum. This may afford some clue to the anxiety of the Governor to keep the office in the family.

Completion of the Bunkerhill Monument.—This monument is to be finished on the first of June.—It is intended to distinguish the event by a grand celebration at Charlestown on the 17th June. The Hon. Daniel Webster is chosen to deliver the oration, President Tyler, the Governors of States, and public men generally, will be invited to attend.

Sovereign Remedies.—A foreign paper gives the following as sovereign remedies for afflicting diseases:—For the gout, toast and water; hooping cough, ipseucantha; bile, exercise; corns, easy shoes; blue devils, employment; rheumatism, new flannel and patience; toothache, pluck it out; debt, retrenchment; love, matrimony.

Oregon.—The following remarks by Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons give assurances of the earnest desire of the British Government to settle by friendly negotiations, the adjusted difficulties between the U States and Great Britain relative to the Oregon Territory. The fact that negotiations on the subject have been proposed by the British ministry has not been heretofore announced, so far as we know:

The question of the Oregon Territory, no doubt, was not adjusted. With respect to the course which the American Government has taken, the noble Lord makes no allowance for the position of a government so open to popular influence as that of America. We deal with the executive government and not with the Senate. We have proposed to that government to consider the means of effecting a conciliatory adjustment respecting the Oregon Territory; and we have met with no repulse, but have received assurances, in reply to our proposition, that the executive government of the United States was anxious to come to an adjustment of that question; and we have every reason to hope, that unless we revive the former animosity, and embitter the feelings between the two countries, there will be an attempt by that government to settle that question satisfactorily. The noble Lord says that the Senate have passed a bill, which I believe they have not passed. [Some honorable member said "yes"] I think the votes were equally divided, but whatever the Senate may do, it is impossible for the executive government to approve such a bill after having expressed a desire to negotiate.

The sooner this Oregon question is settled the better; otherwise it will settle itself at all hazards, if the expulsion of every Englishman from the Territory should be involved in the process.—When there is a peaceable way of doing a thing, it is the height of folly, to say nothing of the guilt, to trifle and palter until aggravations are aroused and mutual enmities break out at last in open strife. It is quite time that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain to the territory in question were definitely ascertained, examined and determined. Our own claim is believed to be indisputable; let a fair investigation show it to be so. We hope that the occasion now offered by the amicable overtures of the British Government will be promptly embraced on our part for the final and peaceful settlement of a controversy, which, if not speedily arranged, may be pregnant with the elements of future trouble to both countries.—*Balt. American.*

Modern Politician.—Capt. Solomon James, of the schooner "Two Polles," gives a long account of his political bringing up, the sum and substance of which is as follows:

"Now I have shown you what my origin is, and what has been my political education.—Washingtonian on my mother's side, and Jeffersonian on my father's side; and experience has since taught me that the true and safe course for self is to go to the Jeffersonian till matters get into trouble, and then fall back for the sake of the country upon the Washingtonian principles; just as General Jackson did when the modern Jeffersonians talked of 'State rights' and 'the lost rights of the States,' and got things so right up that Nullification began to work; and then he fell back, and with his hickory switch he a true Washingtonian wipe over the nose, that has left a scar to its dying day. So please to say to the mix'd and unmix'd democracy I am a Jeffersonian till trouble comes, and then a Washingtonian to correct and ward off the evil."

Whiskey and Patronage.—There is a story related of an attempt at reformation among the Indians in matters of drink. An old Indian was selected to go round among the members of the tribe, to start and establish the doctrine. His first movement was to induce his brethren to dilute their whiskey, and calling them to gather he made a long speech on the subject, telling them they would feel just as well after drinking weak whiskey as though it were the clear fire water. A jug of whiskey was then brought into the circle, and also a jug of water, which he intended to mix together.

He first took the jug of whiskey, and to ascertain its strength, the better to govern him in taking a suitable quantity of water, he took a mouthful, which he swallowed; and then making an ugly face and ejaculating a "hem," he exclaimed—"hem—whiskey too much;" but before he had time to apply the water, most of the old leaders advanced, and merely for curiosity, desired to see if they could not say "a hem" also. The upshot was, before their curiosity was entirely satisfied the jug was empty, and no fair trial was made of the effect of diluting.

So it is, we find, in all the efforts made to dilute that equally demoralizing whiskey called party patronage. We have all manner of promises and assurances made by the party seeking to obtain ascendancy. "Let us but reach power," they say, "and we'll destroy this hydra—this abuse of party patronage." Well they succeed, and what do we see? The leading chiefs takes the jug, and "hem," says he; the lesser chiefs have their "curiosity" excited and they all want to say "hem" too. And so it goes from hand to hand until the old party jug is empty before it is allowed to dispense a more temperate beverage.

The late "Democratic" Legislature, we believe, re-chartered all the banks which made application to that effect. Some persons had seriously entertained the belief that the loco loco party would put in practice their much talked of reforms of the banking system, and reduce the number of banks. The result of the late session, however, has proved that it is the easiest thing in the world to get the charter of a bank extended by an anti bank Legislature.—*Lan Examiner.*

TITLES
Of the most important Acts and Resolutions of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed at the session of 1843.

An Act repealing the law increasing the salaries of Judges.

Resolution to protect Laborers and Contractors.

An Act to regulate the Public Printing and Binding, and for other purposes.
Resolution to suspend all action of the Nicholson Court.—[Presented 16th January, returned January 30, without the signature of the Governor.]

Resolution authorizing the cancellation of certain sums of the notes issued under the Act of the 4th of May, 1841.

A supplement to an Act entitled "An Act, graduating the duties upon wholesale dealers and retailers of merchandise, and prescribing the mode of issuing licenses, and collecting duties," passed the 7th day of April, 1830.

A resolution to provide for the payment of the interest on the public debt falling due on the 1st of February, 1843.

An Act to reduce the capital of the bank of Penn Township, in the County of Philadelphia.

An Act supplementary to an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the education of the poor in the non accepting districts of this commonwealth and for other purposes."

An Act to preserve and perfect the validity of judgments entered upon the continuance or appearance dockets of the courts.

Resolution in relation to claims for clerk hire of the superintendents on the canals.

An Act to repeal the Nicholson Court of Pleas, and to release the lien of the Commonwealth on the estate of John Nicholson, deceased.—[Presented 27th February, returned to Senate March 11, without the signature of the Governor.]

An Act erecting parts of Northampton and Monroe counties into a separate county, to be called "CARBON."

An Act to reduce the capital stock of the Bank of North America.

An Act to create permanently the office of State Printer.

An Act to divide the State into Congressional districts for the election of Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

An Act to extend the charter of the Bank of the Northern Liberties, in the County of Philadelphia.

An Act to extend the charter of the Farmers Bank of Reading, and for other purposes.

An Act to extend the charter of the Farmers' Bank of Bucks county, and for other purposes.

An Act to extend the charter of the Southwark Bank, in the County of Philadelphia, and for other purposes.

An Act to extend the charter of the Bank of Delaware county, and for other purposes.

An Act to recharter the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia.

An Act to provide for the payment of the Domestic creditors of this Commonwealth, sale of State stocks, and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the exchange of certain stocks of this commonwealth.

An Act to fix the number of Senators and Representatives, and form the State into Districts, in pursuance of the provisions of the constitution.

A supplement to the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Governor to incorporate the North Branch canal company," passed on the twenty-second day of July, 1842.

Resolution relative to the Williamport and Elmira railroad company.

An Act to reduce the capital stock of the Bank of Chester county.

A supplement to an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the appointment of commissioners to take the acknowledgment of deeds, and instruments of writing under seal."

Resolution relative to the Education of the Poor in the non accepting School Districts.

An Act to reduce the expenses and provide for the election of the board of Canal Commissioners. [Presented April 5th, and returned on the 18th, without the signature of the Governor.]

An Act erecting parts of Jefferson, Clearfield and McKean counties into a separate county, to be called "ELK."

An Act to extend the charter of the Bank of Montgomery county.

An Act to authorize the Governor to incorporate a company to make a Lock Navigation on the Youghiogeny river.

The Presidential Canvass.—The last Locofoco State Convention in Indiana addressed a circular to all the candidates of that party for the Presidency questioning them as to their views on matters and things in general, and upon their willingness to abide the decision of a National Convention. Replies to these interrogatories have been received from Messrs. Calhoun, Cass, R. M. Johnson and Buchanan, each of whom commits himself against a Protective Tariff, against the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, against any restriction of the Presidential Veto, and in favor of a National Convention of the party. Mr. Van Buren has not condescended to reply, although the committee waited three months for his letter before publishing the others.

Pretty Keen.—The Albany Patriot says:—One of our own Methodist clergymen, last Sunday remarked that if all the world believed the Second Coming was to take place on the 23d of April, 1843, at three o'clock, P. M., two-thirds of them would delay all preparation for it, until half past 2.

The Virginia election took place on Thursday last.